



Fig. 12. The top of the first page of a works-cited list.

Arrangement of Entries in the Works Cited page:

Entries in a works-cited list are arranged in **alphabetical order**, which helps the reader to find the entry corresponding to a citation in the text. In general, alphabetize entries in the list of works cited by the author's last name, using the letter-by-letter system. In this system, the order of names is determined by the letters before the commas that separate last names and first names. Spaces and other punctuation marks are ignored. The letters following the commas are considered only when two or more last names are identical. The following examples are alphabetized letter by letter.

If the author's name is unknown, alphabetize by the title, ignoring any initial *A*, *An*, or *The* or the equivalent in another language. For example, the title *An Encyclopedia of the Latin American Novel* would be alphabetized under *e* rather than *a*, the title *Le théâtre en France au Moyen Âge* under *t* rather than *l*. If the title begins with a numeral, alphabetize the title as if the numeral were spelled out. For instance, *1914: The Coming of the First World War* should be alphabetized as if it began "Nineteen-Fourteen. . . ."

Sample Works Cited Entries

Video in You Tube

Editor, author, or compiler name (if available). "Video Title" *Name of Site*. Version number. Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site(sponsor or publisher), date of resource creation (if available). Web. Date of access.

Article from an online newspaper

Author. "Article Title." Newspaper Title. Day Month Year, ed.: pages. Vol.Issue (Year): page. Date retrieved information

Poem from the web

Poet's Name. "Title of Work." Title of Site. Name of Institution Associated with the site, date of publication.

Web. Date of Access.

Article from website

Last, First M. "Website article." Website. Publisher, Date published. Web. Date accessed.

Need an example that you don't see here? Check out: http://www.easybib.com/ebook/mla_website

Parenthetical Citations:

The list of works cited at the end of your research paper plays an important role in your acknowledgment of sources but the list does not in itself provide sufficiently detailed and precise documentation. You must indicate to your readers not only what works you used in writing the paper but also what you derived from each source and where in the work you found the material. The most practical way to supply this information is to insert a brief parenthetical acknowledgment in your paper wherever you incorporate another's words, facts, or ideas. Usually the author's last name and a page reference are enough to identify the source and the specific location from which you borrowed material.

- Medieval Europe was a place both of "raids, pillages, slavery, and extortion" and of "traveling merchants, monetary exchange, towns if not cities, and active markets in grain" (Townsend 10).

What information is included in a parenthetical citation?

(Last name of author followed by page or paragraph number if available)

Source with page numbers:

If you quote, paraphrase, or otherwise use a specific passage in a book, an article, or another work, give the relevant page or section number or numbers. When the author's name is in your writing, give only the number reference in parentheses, but if the context does not clearly identify the author, add the author's last name before the reference. Leave a space between them, but do not insert punctuation or, for a page reference, the word *page* or *pages* or the abbreviation *p.* or *pp.* Ex. (Miller 4)

Source without page numbers:

If your source uses explicit paragraph numbers rather than page numbers—as, for example, some electronic publications do—give the relevant number or numbers preceded by the abbreviation *par.* or *pars.* Do not count unnumbered paragraphs. Ex. (Orwell), (Bradatan)

Directly Quoting from Special Texts

Directly Quoting Evidence from Poetry:

If you quote part or all of a single line of verse that does not require special emphasis, put it in quotation marks within your text. You may also incorporate two or three lines in this way, using a slash with a space on each side (/) to separate them.

Bradstreet frames the poem with a sense of mortality: “All things within this fading world hath end” (1). Reflecting on the “incident” in Baltimore, Cullen concludes, “Of all the things that happened there / That’s all that I remember” (11-12).

Verse quotations of more than three lines should begin on a new line. Unless the quotation involves unusual spacing, indent each line one inch from the left margin and double-space between lines, adding no quotation marks that do not appear in the original.

Elizabeth Bishop’s “In the Waiting Room” is rich in evocative detail:

It was winter. It got dark
early. The waiting room
was full of grown-up people,
arctics and overcoats,
lamps and magazines. (6-10)